

Silent Worker.

VOL. IX.

TRENTON, N. J., OCTOBER, 1896.

NO. 2

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, AT FLINT.

THE Michigan School for the Deaf is a standing witness to the energy, the benevolence and the foresight of the citizens and legislators of that state.

So far back as February, 1848, at the suggestion of the then Governor of the state, Epaphroditus Ransom, the legislature applied to Congress for a grant of lands in the state for the erection of buildings for this and other institutions of a somewhat similar nature.

But, without waiting for aid from the General Government, the same Legislature, in the following April, passed an act establishing an institution for the deaf and the blind, and a hospital for the insane.

For the erection of the buildings, eight square miles of land containing salt-springs were set apart, and from time to time further grants were made of the same kind, until in all sixteen thousand acres had been voted to these institutions.

In 1850 the citizens of Flint, then a mere village, gave \$3000 and twenty acres of land to the school for the deaf and the blind, and so secured its erection in that place.

In all this preliminary business, Governor Ransom was the most active worker, and it is a pleasing coincidence that a niece of his is the wife of the present superintendent.

Apparently salt springs did not sell fast and funds came in but slowly, so that it was not until February, 1854, that the school was opened for the reception of pupils, and then, only in a private residence hired for the purpose.

However money, not lands, had been appropriated by the Legislature, beginning with \$3000. in 1853, and work was in progress on the school buildings. In 1856 the wing intended for school-rooms was finished and the school, then numbering forty-seven pupils, was moved into it. The next year the number of pupils rose to seventy-six and there has been a constant increase since then, keeping pace with the growth of the state, until at present the large buildings shown in our cuts are crowded as full as they can hold with 399 pupils.

The first superintendent was the Rev. Barnabas M. Fay, who was admirably fitted for the place by five years' experience as a teacher in the New York Institution for the Deaf, and three years in the Indiana Insti-

tution for the Blind. He filled the position with marked success for eleven years, and his interest in and talent for the work has been inherited by his son, Prof. Edward Allen Fay, Ph.D., of Gallaudet College, and Editor of the American Annals of the Deaf.

In 1864 Mr. Egbert L. Bangs succeeded Mr. Fay, remaining until 1876. During all this time there was constant progress in various directions. The buildings were enlarged, and the additional space was quickly filled by the increasing number of pupils.

The Michigan School for the Deaf has for many years been noted for the excellence of its industrial training. In 1888 a handsome and convenient cottage ("a cottage of gentility") was built for the superintendent, on the grounds of the school, and all the wood-work was done by the pupils in the carpentry and cabinet-making department. The house is profusely decorated with inlaid work and carving and the finish of the whole is of a high order.

Mr. Clarke is a gentleman of a strong bent towards scientific and

The teaching in drawing and allied subjects, as engraving, wood-carving etc., has been made, under Mr. Clarke's direction, thorough and practical. The dainty drawing, which we give on another page, was designed and executed by one of the pupils of the art department of the institution, who is but one of a member who have shown equal talent in this line. Pupils leaving his school and entering such shops as those of the Pullman Palace Co. have done so well that their foremen have sent word that other workmen of the same kind were wanted. The class-room instruction has been systematized by Mr. Clarke on lines which he has indicated in a series of articles in the "Annals" which have attracted general attention among teachers of the deaf. The system employed in the school is the "combined," and the sign-language is freely used, yet in the oral department the instruction is excellent and first-rate results have been attained in favorable cases.

The Michigan School has been noted for the long term of service of some of its most valued teachers.

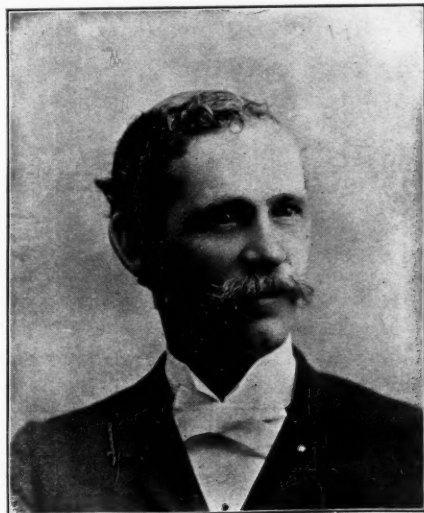
Mr. Thomas Brown, whose picture we would like to give, is in his thirty eighth year of continuous service, Mr. Willis Hubbard is still working after thirty-two years' service, and Mr. W. L. Breg, who died several years ago, taught for the same length of time. All these teachers were deaf and all were very generally and favorably known for their excellent work and high character.

Miss Adelaide A. Hendershot, who taught in the New Jersey School for two years, retiring last June, was the centre of a group of primary teachers whose work has left its mark on schools throughout the country.

Since 1890, the male pupils have been clothed in uniform, to the great improvement of their appearance and discipline.

Principal Clarke is a native of North Carolina and was educated at Davidson College in that state. His training as a teacher of the deaf was received in the New York Institution where he served, under Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet as Principal, from 1869. He is one of the best known and most prominent men in his profession in this country.

The governing body of the school is a board of three members. We give the portraits of Hon. C. B. Turner, President of the Board, and Gen. C. S. Brown, both gentlemen of prominence in the state. w. j.



FRANCIS D. CLARKE,
Superintendent.

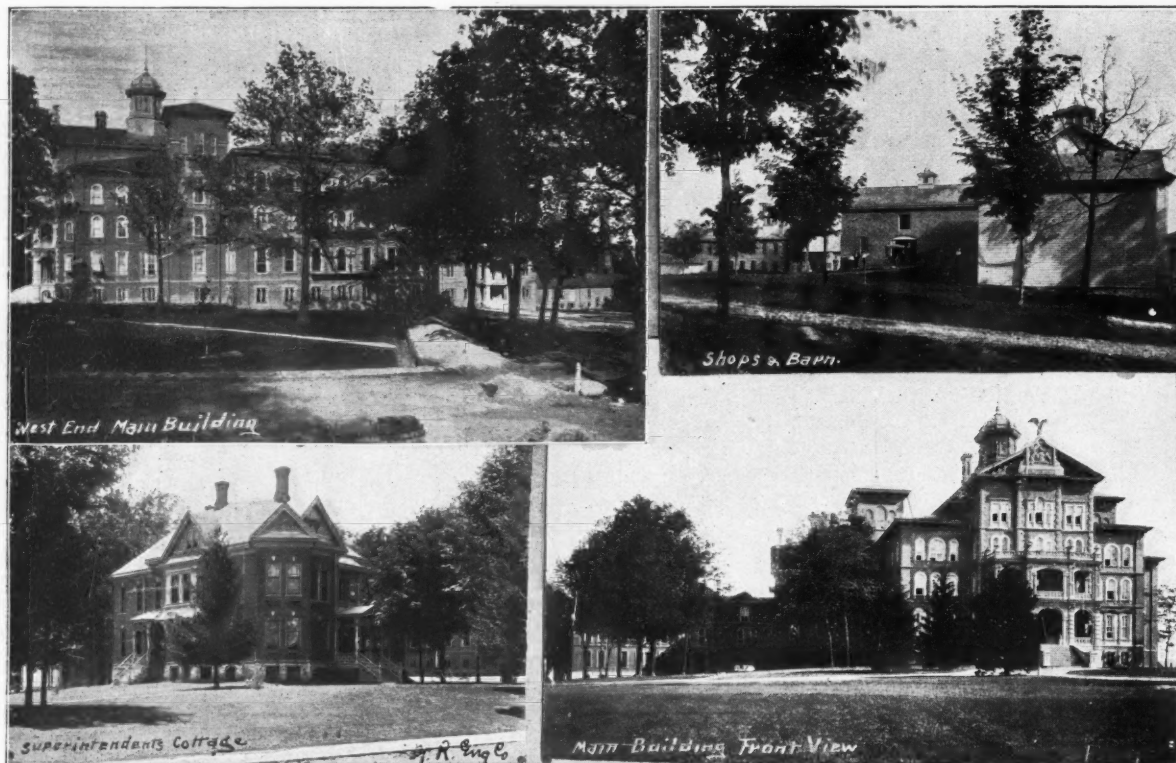
The term of instruction was raised to eight years.

Articulation teaching was introduced in 1867, and cabinet making, printing, shoemaking and dressmaking were established as branches of industrial education.

After several changes, Mr. M. T. Gass was elected Principal in 1883, remaining in the position until 1892. Under his administration the grounds and buildings were greatly enlarged, and the industrial departments, especially the cabinet shop, received special attention. In 1892, Mr. Thos. Monroe, teacher in the school, was elected Superintendent, but died the same season. Mr. Francis D. Clarke, then Principal of the Arkansas institution and a teacher of the deaf of more than twenty years' experience, was elected to the position, which he still holds.

mechanical studies, and the industrial department receives from him the benefit of such skilled oversight as few Principals of similar schools are qualified to give.

Under his administration the printing department has been brought to a high level, and the institution paper, "The Mirror," has become one of the best, in form and in contents, of its kind. In 1890, an enterprise was begun by two teachers of the school, Messrs. Monroe and Cook, which was highly creditable—the publication of a periodical, "The Silent Educator," devoted to the subject of the education of the deaf. The paper was recognized as of much practical value to teachers, but the publication, under the name of "The Educator" was transferred to the Pennsylvania Institution after about a year, and was finally discontinued in 1895.



GROUP OF BUILDINGS—MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Deaf Student In The Paris Art Schools.

(From the *Ruff and Blue*.)

AMONG two thousand art students of both sexes from all nations, only five deaf-mutes, as far as could be learned by the writer, were studying in Paris during his course of several years. Because of this petty number, it is difficult to form a reliable idea of the treatment of the deaf as a class in the class; it is, however, true that they are, in general, looked upon as on the same level with the hearing students. Some of them have the disadvantage arising from a lack of knowledge of the French language, and this is an important deficiency in studying or traveling abroad. They try to make their hearing fellow-students understand by means of natural signs but cannot do much without the help of an interpreter. Those who know enough of French to converse without difficulty find their path comparatively smooth and pleasant.

In the schools, a new comer, as a fit compliment to his future comrades in the pursuit of art, is asked to treat the whole class of which he may be a member, varying in number from twenty to one hundred, to champagne, or tobacco, or sand wiches, or cakes, or anything that the size of his purse will warrant. If he choose to re-

fuse to conform to this peculiarly French custom, he has no right to call on his comrades for help in the difficulties of his art studies. It is policy to treat for the sake of the resultant popularity.

This popularity secured, some of the older students will voluntarily come to him at the recess, and offer friendly suggestions and criticism of his work and explain to him why

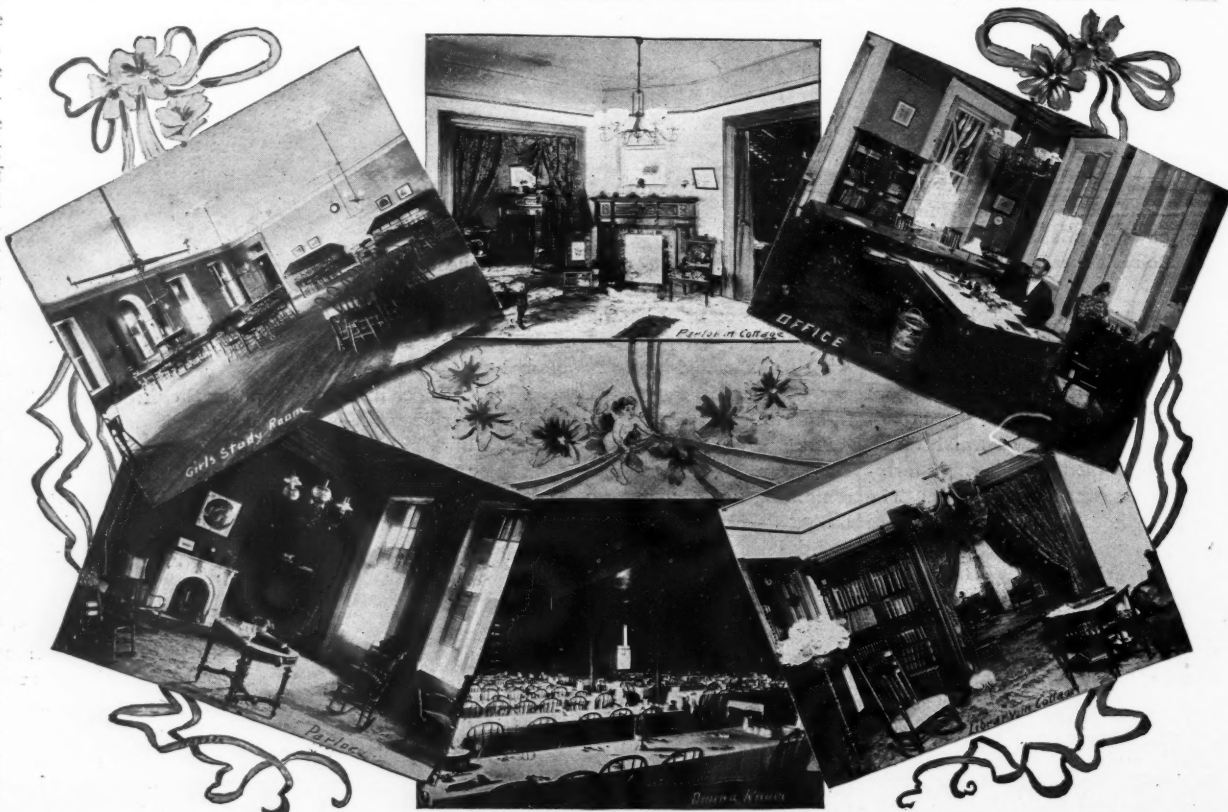
he should do this and not do that, etc.

Twice a week the placard "*Le professeur est ici!*" is hung on the outside of the studio door, and when he, the professor, or master of fame comes to criticize his drawing, the deaf-mute will get his pad and pencil all ready for him to write on if he is disposed,—otherwise the pupil will ask for an interpreter. The "pro-

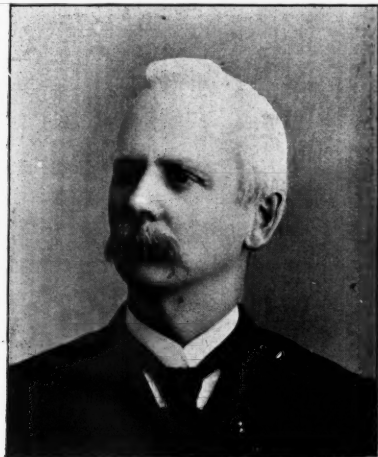
fesseur" will say, if he sees a fresh drawing well indicated, "*Pas mal! Pieds trop lourds, trop longs?*" "*Accents trop egaux.*" "*Vous avez grossi la tete.*" "*C'est bien!*" etc., etc. Another day he will say, "*Vous allez trop vite! Plus de calme! Vous n'avez pas pris le temps de reflechir. Le mouvement est bien, les proportions non!*" etc., etc.

Considering the number of students in a class, the professor cannot give much of his time to each; and anything like the above is considered a generous portion. He gives more of his time to those who are successful, and shows his special interest in such as work faithfully as dictated by him. As a rule, he is good to deaf-mutes; for he thinks they are earnest in their work.

Two of the five deaf students mentioned above have won several good prizes in "concours" (competitions) for figure-drawing half-size, oil-painting, and for compositions relating to Biblical history, and mythology. It is interesting to note that one of these deaf students is a Greek, ignorant not only of French, but of his own language. Yet he was one of the "stars" of the schools, profiting by the criticism in an unknown language, through the generous help of his comrades, chiefly those of his own race—for Greece, "mother of arts," has no



GROUP OF INTERIOR VIEWS—MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.



C. S. BROWN,
(Trustee Michigan School.)

art school in these degenerate days, and her sons come here to study those principles their ancestors taught the world. We wonder at the brilliant success of this ignorant Greek youth. Is it the genius of the immortal Phi-

impressive in itself. He says that these red Indians must rise and sit by the camp fire when they wish to talk at night, or must kindle a fire for the purpose. But Burton could not possibly have been speaking of his own knowledge, for he spent a very short time—six weeks, if we remember right—in galloping through “the plains.” His account of all such matters as this must have been hearsay. But there is no doubt that many savages would be embarrassed if they could not assist the transmission of their ideas by gesture. One could hardly fancy a Bushman talking without grimaces and motions at every syllable. But the serious interest of gesticulation lies in the identity or the difference of its forms in various parts of the world. Such strange and unaccountable resemblances have been noted among races as far remote from one another as could be, and so many of them appear in deaf-mutes of civilized Europe that one may almost be tempted to think mankind had a natural language after

subject thoroughly one day; perhaps he is now at work. It would be his task to gather lists of signs used by divers people, and compare them. Burton collected some; a vast number of travelers record a few. Dr. Tyler has noted many which coincide with those used by deaf and dumb persons—either their own individual discovery or adopted into their system of education. Thus he found that the signs for hiding, seeing, mother and sister, yes and no, truth and lie, food, think, trade, day, etc., recorded by Burton among the red Indians, were quite intelligible to deaf-mute children in Berlin, where his studies were made. This is most extraordinary, if one think of it. And he gives some practical illustrations upon the authority of American experts. A native of Hawaii was taken to an asylum and forthwith began to “chatter” volubly, telling the inmates all about his country and his voyage. A Chinaman who could speak no language but his own had fallen into a state of

O, my love's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June.
My love is like the melody,
That's sweetly played in tune.
As fair art thou my bonny lass,
So deep in love am I,
And I will love thee still, my dear,
Tho' a' the seas gang dry

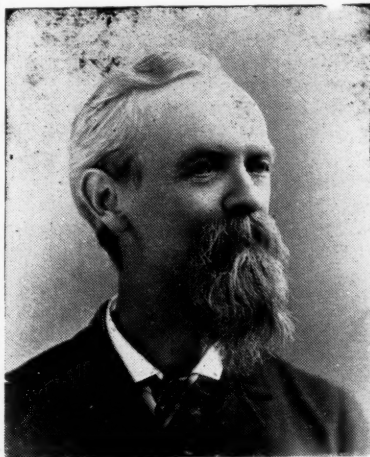


SPECIMEN OF DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING BY THE PUPILS OF THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL.

dias and Apelles reappearing, thus hampered, in this remote descendant? How else can his illiterate mind form those remarkable compositions from the mythological and historical subjects imparted to him by his friends.—*An American Student, '82.*

Signs Among Savages.

If no serious writer tells of a people actually dumb, plenty even at this time assert that there are races which cannot converse among themselves without the assistance of gestures. We hear of them east of Cape Palmas, in Tasmania, Ceylon, Brazil, South Africa, North and South America, and upon excellent authority. But confirmation of the report does not arrive in such volume as we should expect at the present day, when thoughtful and observant travelers swarm in every quarter of the world. The most striking case is that of the Arapahoes, because it has the guarantee of Sir Richard Burton, not because it is most



C. B. TURNER,
(Trustee Michigan School.)

melancholy. Introduced to a number of deaf and dumb children, he became quite vivacious, talking and answering. And we have a letter from a deaf and dumb boy taken to see some Laplanders. He spoke to the woman by signs, “and she understood me.”

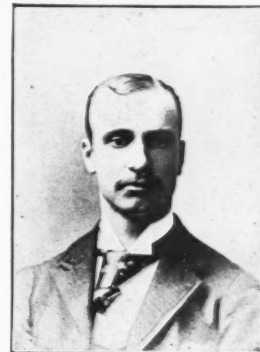
... She did not know we were deaf and dumb, but afterward she knew, and then she spoke to us about reindeer and elk, and smiled at us much.”
—*London Standard.*

—A. L. P. in the *Mt. Airy World* says: “The September SILENT WORKER is out. This paper is at the head of its class, incidentally it is the only one in its class. With such a limited field the marvel is how such a paper can be got out at fifty cents a year. The number before us has a two page installment of a serial with handsome illustrations, two pages of interesting matter bearing on the school for the deaf at Genoa, Italy, also lavishly illustrated. An illustrated article on X-rays, business notes, convention reviews, editorial, garden, book and local etc., etc. Mr. Lloyd has an interesting “School page” of much utilitarian value and an article on bicycling by C. J. LeClerc.”

Maynard-Hasty.

Mr. Robert E. Maynard of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Mattie Hasty, of New York city, were married at 7.30 P.M., on the 30th of last September.

The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet performed the ceremony at the bride's residence, which was attended by only the



R. E. MAYNARD.

relatives of the bride and groom.

The presents received by the happy pair were numerous and of such a character as to enable them to commence house-keeping immediately. They are pleasantly situated at No. 4 Poplar street, Yonkers, N. Y., where they have been receiving congratulations from their numerous friends.

The groom is one of the most intelligent and best known deaf persons in New York State and one of the leaders in deaf-mute circles in New York city and vicinity. He is a member in good standing of the Fanwood Quad Club, being its present Secretary. He has been one of the prominent figures in deaf-mute journalism ever since he graduated from Fanwood a few years ago, being best known through his “New York Letters” in the SILENT WORKER, to which he has been a regular contributor for the past four years.

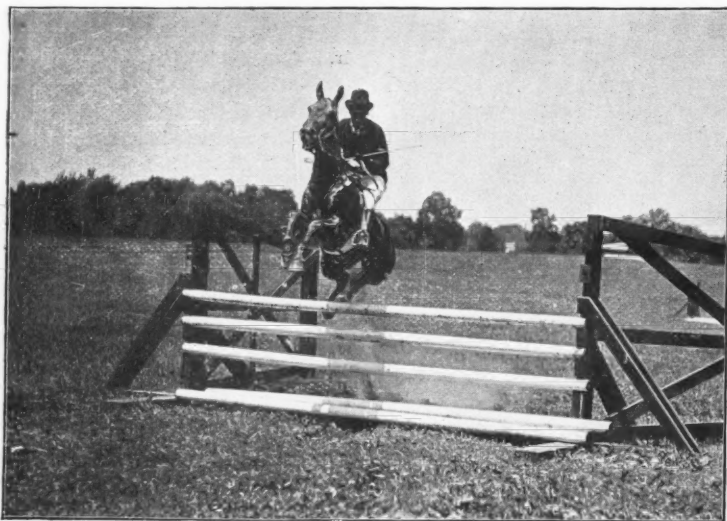
He is a printer by trade, having taken several years' course of instruction in the New York (Fanwood) Institution printing office under Mr. E. A. Hodgson, who has been responsible for the success of so many deaf-mute printers, and he holds a good position on one of the daily papers where he lives.

The bride is a graduate of Fanwood and has been one of the sweetest and most respected deaf-mute young ladies in the metropolis. She has been well drilled in house-work of all kinds, so that she enters her new experience with confidence and ability.

While still a bride of less than two weeks her happy life was overshadowed by the death of her mother, to whom she was much attached.

While the SILENT WORKER joins their many friends in extending best wishes for a happy and prosperous future, it sympathizes with them in the hours of their bereavement. P.

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Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

Instantaneous Photography.

FOR many years after the invention of photography no way was known to get a good picture with less than several minutes' exposure. Indeed, the original "daguerreotypes," which were taken on metal plates required almost half an hour to make a good picture, and it was very hard, for this reason, to get a good portrait by this means, as hardly any body can "look pleasant" for such a long time, when obliged to sit as still as a statue. The "ambrotype" pictures, which were taken on glass, required very much less time. Improvements have been made from time to time, until about twenty years ago photographers had learned to take good photographs as quickly as they could uncover the plate and cover it again. Prof. Muybridge of California, found that, in fact, that it was not necessary to expose the plate for more than the thousandth part of a second, but of course, if the work had to be done by hand, no speed at all like this could be reached. So he got up machinery by which plates could be exposed and covered again in succession many times a second, and in this way took many instantaneous views of race-horses, trotting, running and jumping at full speed. The pictures which he got were altogether unlike any pictures that had ever been made by artists, and showed that no one had ever had a correct idea of how a horse uses his legs when going fast. But the attitudes shown look very ungraceful and stiff. Later improvements in photography have proved that, while Muybridge's pictures were true as far as they went, their awkward appearance was due to imperfections in his processes, and that life-like as well as accurate pictures of animals in rapid motion can be taken by instantaneous exposures. If you compare one of Frederic Remington's drawings of galloping horses, in Harper's Weekly, with a picture of a similar subject drawn forty years ago, you will see how much the artist has

gained from the study of instantaneous photography.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., of New York, we are able to illustrate this article



with several spirited and interesting cuts from instantaneous photographs. One shows the famous yacht Vigilant with her topmast and bowsprit giving way, in the race for the Commodore's cup, August 1893. The sails have hardly yet reached the water, but although the view was taken from the deck of another vessel, pitching and rolling in the heavy sea, every detail is clear and sharply marked.

The other views are of horses in the act of leaping. The different positions are full of life and motion, but they are not such as any artist ever imagined until he had learned from the photographer what movement is like.

The Kinetoscope and the later development called the Vitascope are familiar to most of our readers, and are applications of instantaneous photography. By these curious instruments a boxing-match, or a dance or any such scene can be shown exactly as it was in real life, by causing a series of

these pictures, taken perhaps twenty in a second, to appear in succession at the same rate of speed before the spectator. The figures seem to move exactly as if we saw the original performance. Marvels are plenty in these days, but instantaneous photography is one of those that will not soon lose their attractiveness. W. J.

Personal Remarks Made in the Presence of the Deaf.

More than once has our notice been called to personal remarks made about the deaf, and in their presence—remarks though not intended for the ears of those to whom they referred, yet made to their face, and of a character that would have called for resentment, then and there, could the person for whom they were intended have heard them; or, had the person to whom they were directed not been deaf, the one making them would not dared to have uttered. To say the least it was not only an exhibition of

with no intention of doing anything that could be considered disrespectful or discourteous. But there are times when advantage is taken of the inability of those present to hear, and, therefore, speech is licensed to say things that would not have been thought of for a moment in the presence of the hearing, and which would have been considered impertinent.

It has not been so very long ago since a certain teacher of this school had occasion to rebuke some men for remarks of a discourteous kind made in the presence of some deaf children in his care, and while nothing wrong was intended it would have been impertinence in the presence of hearing children—impertinence he considered it; and we think he was right.

The deaf as a class, if we may speak of them as a class, for we regard them, in every respect except the one particular of having their ears closed, the same as other people, are just as sensible to impertinence of this sort and have just as high a regard of the proprieties which should govern polite usages and good breeding as those who have the power of hearing, and they resent every imputation that does not grant to them the same consideration and respect accorded to others. The only ground upon which they could excuse any one for not so regarding them would be on the plea of ignorance.—*Missouri Record*.

The Hand in Place of the Tongue.

What is the "winter of our discontent?"
'Tis Ignorance, that clouds our skies with gloom;
But Knowledge brings our summer; 'twill prevent,
And save us from besotted folly's doom.

"I dwell within a voiceless world,
Mysterious as deep;
I can but speak in signs, that move
My heart to laugh or weep.

Though on my ear and from my tongue
No words of sweetness roll
"The heart has its own melody,"
The hand speaks to the soul!

Why then to me this speech deny?
Why blind me to a sound
I cannot hear, that will not reach
And touch my heart profound?

—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

cowardice but of a depraved heart as well.

Quite frequently such slighting remarks are thoughtlessly uttered and



A Story of Abbe Sicard.

On the second of September, 1792, the populace broke into the prisons of Paris, crowded almost to suffocation with aristocrats and priests. These fell like grain before the scythe of the reaper. But in the midst of that wild revel of blood, a *sans culotte* recognized the Abbe Sicard, who had spent his life teaching the deaf and dumb, and in whose house—

"The cunning fingers finely twined
The subtle thread that knitteth mind to
mind:
There that strange bridge of signs was built
where roll
The sunless waves that sever soul from soul,
And by the arch, no bigger than a hand,
Truth traveled over to the silent land."

"Behold the bosom through which
you must pass to reach that of this
good citizen," said Mounot, who knew
the Abbe only by sight and reputation;
"you do not know him. He is the

deaf and dumb school up in Harlem. Smart little doggie, he's learned the deaf and dumb language. He's deaf and dumb, you know. He wandered into the institution one cold winter's night when he was not very old, and his misfortune was discovered by the cook of the place, who talked the sign language with an Irish accent.

"The cook threw a mop at doggie. Doggie looked at her reproachfully and stood up on his hind legs and put his right paw to his heart, which meant that he was surprised and deeply pained. The doggie looked so hungry and worn out that cook took pity on him and gave him something to eat. Naturally, she expected doggie to wag his tail, but you know deaf and dumb dogs can't wag their tails. "Instead of that, doggie stood up on his hind legs, patted his tummy with one paw and nodded his head up

was entitled, "Dr. Cureall," and the cast comprised only members of the club and lady friends. So excellent was the play and so well was the pantomime carried on, that the audience enjoyed itself much better than the average theater assemblage which is sated with the best things of the mimic world.

Periodically the Pas-a-Pas Club holds its amateur theatricals for its members and their friends. The performances have invariably been very good and have been received with so much approbation that the club was encouraged to inaugurate another series of plays this winter, of which "Dr. Cureall" was the first.

A large audience tested the capacity of the club's theaterium. A number of persons were compelled to stand. In the entire audience there were very few who could talk and hear, and for



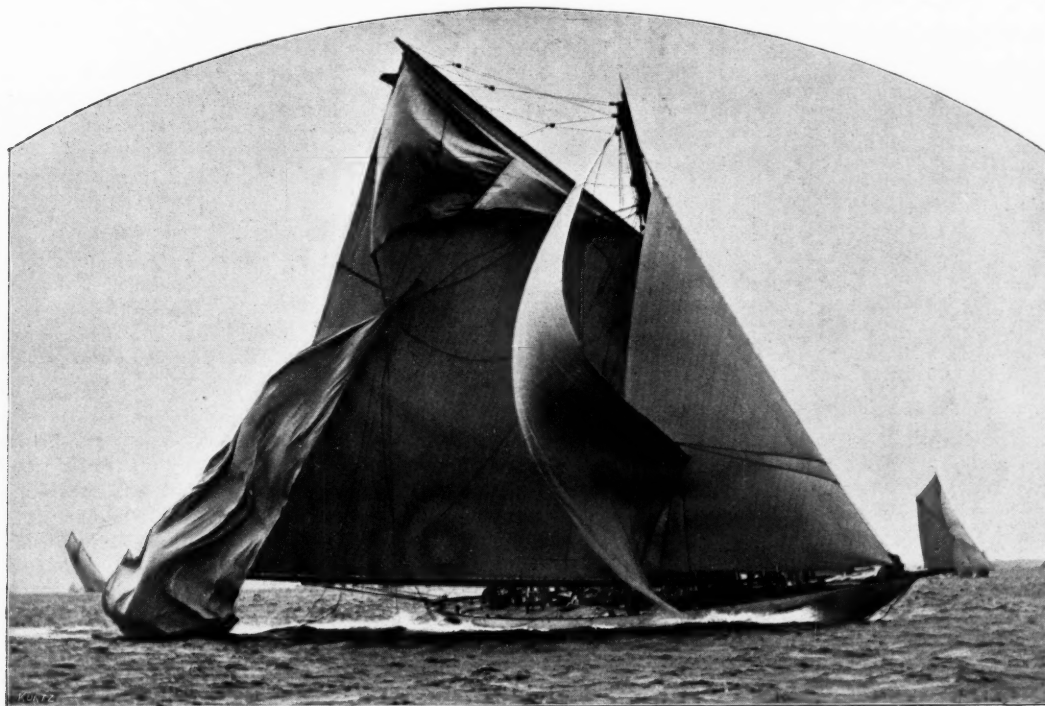
W. B. WAYMAN.
(As Dr. Cureall.)

Dr. Cureall was on the stage most of the time, and his own troubles came to him. That is, they came to him in the latter part of the play, the second act. In the first act he was kept busy prescribing and securing fat fees. In the second act he was kept twice as busy apologizing for the prescriptions and retaining the fees he had pocketed.

Not being able to say his funny things aloud did not prevent Mr. Wayman from being a good doctor. He looked as wise as any Michigan avenue physician and mulcted all his patients as thoroughly as his brethren off the stage could do. He gave the same medicine to make Mrs. Brown thin as he did to make Mrs. Scrawny fat, but he charged Mrs. Brown \$6 and her antithesis \$12. And the appreciative audience laughed loud and long at his deception. The same medicine was given to Mr. De Jones to raise a moustache. He was told to drink it, and the doctor desiganted \$7 on his fingers as about the right price for it. He prescribed the same mixture to make Miss Rotchkins less bashful—she was very bashful—and to make Miss Paddington tall, charging one \$8 and the other \$9.50. But he failed to palm off medicine on the husband-hunting widow, and the audience roared. His medicine proved so good that his patients all called again and made life in the second act a burden to him and a joy to the audience. Miss Scrawny got so fat the door had to be chopped wider for her and she abused Dr. Cureall roundly. Miss Paddington, who had thought her medicine came high, had no difficulty on that score. The bashful girl was very bold. And so on. It was all so very amusing that the audience was merry all time. And the dialogue added much to the comedy.

It was a great night for the Pas-a-Pas club. Nothing in the way of opera or fine histrionics could have appealed so well to them as the pantomime play they thoroughly understood and enjoyed.

"Why, Charles's grandmother died this afternoon, and here he is at the ball."
"Well, you know, he's awfully deaf, and probably hasn't heard of it."



Abbe Sicard, one of the most benevolent of men, the most useful to his country, the father of the deaf."

And the murderers around embraced him, and wished to carry him home in their arms. Even in that bloodstained through the power of a noble character was still supreme.—*Exchange.*

A Dog That is a Deaf-Mute.

"I've just had a queer experience," said the Cheerful Liar.

"Told the truth?" remarked the young cynic.

The Cheerful Liar paid no attention to him, but went on: "I've just had a queer experience. Dog story. Most remarkable dog. Little fellow, with an abbreviated tail, snub nose, most remarkable development of his front paws. I think he must have been a pug and I think probably came from Denmark.

"Cute little fellow. Belongs to the

and down and smiled. Then the cook told him to get out, for there was some thing uncanny about him and she didn't want him around. But doggie put one of his paws to his ears and shook his head. That settled the cook. She called the superintendent of the place and all the teachers. Doggie was declared deaf and dumb, and an inmate of the institution. Been there ever since.

"He soon learned all the sign-language and now talks with any person in the place. I saw him to-day and had quite a long talk with him."—*N. Y. Press.*

Deaf-Mutes Enjoy Drama.

(From *The Chicago Chronicle.*)

In the pretty quarters of the Pas-a-Pas Club, 82 Lake street, a rare performance was given last night. Deaf-mute actors played a comedy for a deaf-mute audience. The production

once they had a disadvantage among their silent brotherhood.

When the curtain rolled up the most prominent object in the room it disclosed was a portrait of William J. Bryan.

The following cast presented the comedy:

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Dr. Cureall, who has a remedy for everything.....*W. B. Wayman*
Mr. Alphonse De Jones, who wishes to raise a moustache.....*J. J. Kleinhans*
Maria, a maid of fourteen.....*Miss Bessie Wayman*
Miss Brown, who wishes to reduce her flesh.....*Miss Henrietta Burkhardt*
Miss Jane Scrimpins, who desires to bleach her hair.....*Miss Alice Brown*
Mrs. Rotchkins, a fond mother.....*Mrs. Lillian Luttrell*
Miss Kate Rotchkins, her daughter, who is bashful.....*"Miss" Ben Frank*
Mrs. Serophina Paddington, who wants to be tall.....*Miss Oneida Treider*
Mrs. Scrawny, who is anxious to be plump.....*Mrs. E. D. Kingon*
Mrs. Blooming, a handsome widow in search of a husband.....*Miss Henrietta Burkhardt*

The Garden

THE traveller, after a long and weary ride across the scorching sands of the desert, reaches the rocky mountain wall. Entering a gorge he winds slowly upward when, at a sharp turn, the defile widens into a valley watered by springs and shaded by stately palms, rising, some of them, to the height of a hundred feet and crowned with a tuft of magnificent leaves, palmate in shape and fringed with lace-like threads. The fruit of these plants is a golden ball, as large as an orange, and from the seeds which

Lychnis flos-cuculli plenissima semperflorens, that is to say in English, "the everblooming, very double, hood-flowered lamp-flower." It is a charming plant, covered all through the season with bright pink blooms, is perfectly hardy out of doors and succeeds very well in the house in winter. We are indebted to Messrs. Pitcher & Manda for the fine cut of this plant in full bloom.

At this season flower-lovers are bringing into the house plants that they have taken up from beds in the open air, for forcing indoors. All who have had experience in this line



have fallen from time to time, a vigorous growth of young plants has sprung up." This is a description, not, as our readers may suppose, of a scene in Arabia or in an oasis of the Sahara, but of a spot in California where the noble palm "*Washingtonia Filifera*" grows to the great height mentioned. It is one of the most graceful trees of its kind and has been introduced as a house plant in the Eastern States by our florists.

The existence of such a tropical grove in the United States is something of which comparatively few people are aware.

The florists are great people for giving long names to their pet creations. Here is a new and very pretty flower, which has a name as long as that of a Spanish princess. It is called

will remember that the plants always drop their leaves when transplanted and receive a check which makes them weak and spindling in their after growth. This may be avoided by keeping the plants, if possible, in a moist atmosphere, or by sprinkling the leaves several times a day. If this is done the plants will keep right on growing and will be strong and stocky all winter.

Most of us who have window gardens know a little about the culture of the rubber tree, but all of us may not know that in Nicaragua it is very largely grown for profit. The trees are planted about twenty-five feet apart, and are ready to yield sap when seven years old. Each tree will yield about ten pounds of rubber in a season which is worth at the plantation about 30 cents a pound above cost of production.

AN AMATEUR.

CAMILLE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF ALFRED DE MUSSET.
(By kind permission of the Editor of the "Strand Magazine.")

VI.

His wife raised no objection to his project, but fresh grief wrung her heart. Complaining of weariness, she sank upon a seat. There she remained for a long time, lost in sad reverie.

She rose at length, put her arm into that of her husband, and they returned together to the house.

The poor lady spent the afternoon quietly in her own room. In the evening towards eight o'clock, she rang her bell, and ordered the horse to be put into the carriage. At the same time she sent word to the Chevalier that she intended going to the ball, and hoped that he would accompany her.

An embroidered robe of white muslin, small shoes of white satin, a necklace of American beads, a coronet of violets—such was the simple costume of Camille, who, when her mother had dressed her, jumped for joy.

As madame was embracing her child

with the words, "You are beautiful," the Chevalier joined them. He gave his hand to his wife, and the three went to the ball.

As it was Camille's first appearance in public, she naturally excited a great deal of curiosity. The Chevalier suffered visibly.

When his friends praised to him the beauty of his daughter, he felt that they intended to console him, and such consolation was not to his taste. Yet he could not wholly suppress some emotion of pride and joy.

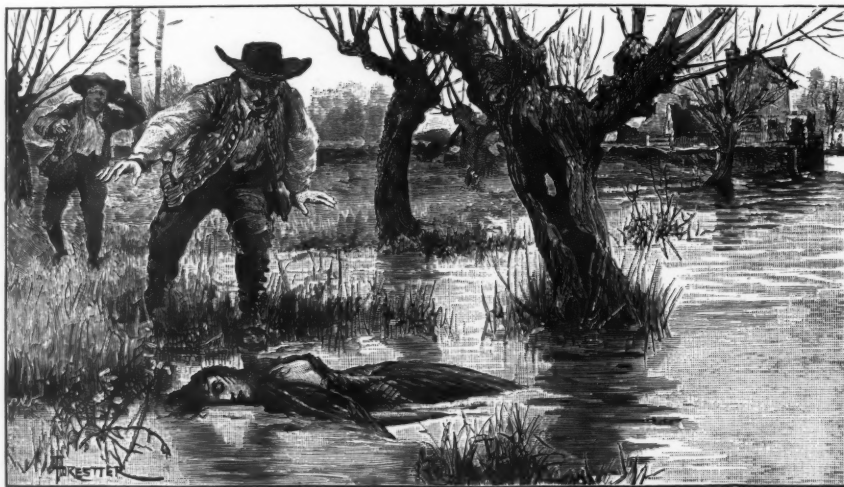
His feelings were strangely mixed. After having saluted by gestures almost everybody in the room, Camille was now resting by her mother's side.

The general admiration grew more enthusiastic. Nothing, in fact, could have been more lovely than the envelope which held this poor dumb soul. Her figure, her face, her long curling hair—above all, her eyes of incomparable lustre surprised every one. Her wistful looks and graceful gestures, too, were so pathetic. People crowded around Madame des Arcis, asking a thousand questions about Camille; to surprise and a slight coldness succeeded sincere kindness and sympathy. They had never seen such a charming child. Camille was a complete success.

Always outwardly calm, Madame des Arcis tasted tonight the most pure and intense pleasure of her life. A smile that was exchanged between her and her husband was well worth many tears.

Presently, as the Chevalier was still gazing at his daughter, a country dance began, while Camille watched with an earnest attention that had in it something sad. A boy invited her to join. For answer she shook her head, causing some of the violets to fall out of her coronet. Her mother picked them up, and soon put to rights the coiffure, which was her own handiwork. Then she looked round for her husband, but he was no longer in the room. She inquired if he had left, and whether he had taken the carriage. She was told that he had gone home on foot.

By kind permission of Pitcher & Manda.



THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF MADAM DES ARCIS.



"SHE LEANED OVER THE EDGE OF THE BOX."

With the Chevalier's permission (obtained by letter), he carried off Camille to Paris. The Chevalier returned to Chardonneux, where he lived in deepest retirement, shunning every living being, a prey to grief and keen remorse.

A year passed heavily away. Uncle Giraud had as yet failed utterly to rouse Camille. She steadily refused to be interested in anything. At last one day he determined to take her *volens volens*, to the opera. A new and beautiful dress was purchased for the occasion. When, attired in this, Camille saw herself in the glass, so pleased was she with the pretty picture that, to her good uncle's intense satisfaction, she actually smiled!

VII.

Camille soon wearied of the opera. All actors, musicians, audience—seemed to say to her: "We speak, and you cannot; we hear, laugh, sing, rejoice. You rejoice in nothing, hear nothing. You are only a statue, the representation of a being, a mere looker-on at life."

When, to exclude the mocking spectacle, she closed her eyes, the scenes of her early life rose before the eyes of her mind. She returned in thought to her country home, saw again her mother's dear face. It was too much! Uncle Giraud observed, with much concern, tears rolling down her cheeks. When he would have inquired the cause of her grief, she made signs that she wished to leave. She rose and opened the door of the box.

Just at this moment, something attracted her attention. She caught sight of a good looking, richly dressed young man, who was tracing letters and figures with a white pencil upon a small slate. He exhibited this slate now and then to his neighbor, a man older than himself, who evidently

understood him at once, and promptly replied in the same manner. At the same time they exchanged signs.

Camille's curiosity and interest were deeply stirred. She had already observed that this young man's lips did not move. She now saw that he spoke a language which was not the language of others, that he had found some means of expressing himself without the aid of speech—that art for her so incomprehensible and impossible. An irresistible longing to see more, seized her. She leaned

with pity for the deaf and dumb, this good man had invented a language that he deemed superior to that of Leibnitz. He restored deaf-mutes to the ranks of their fellows by teaching them to read and write.

Alone and unaided he labored for his afflicted fellow-creatures, prepared to sacrifice for their welfare his life and fortune.

The young man observed by Camille was one of the Abbe's first pupils. He was the son of the Marquis de Maulreay.

(Concluded in our next.)

Don't Snub.

Don't snub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind, and was also deaf.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the greatest orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy who seems dull or stupid. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was slow at learning and did not develop as soon as most boys.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the great inventor, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub any one. Not alone because they may far

outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.

In the Deaf World.

(From various sources.)

—The deaf-mutes of New York city will celebrate Gallaudet day, as is the custom.

—Alexander L. Pach writes up "The Gleaner" column of the *Evening World*.

—The *National Exponent*, an independent paper for the deaf, has expired from lack of support.

—According to the *Mt. Airy World*, four deaf-mutes each own fine houses on double lots in Steelton, Pa.

—Mr. Martin M. Taylor, a graduate of Gallaudet College, has started a weekly newspaper in Berlin, N. Y.

—John Schottle, of Lisbon, Iowa, is now running a printing office for himself, and is doing pretty well in spite of hard times.

—Anton Schroeder, of St. Paul, Minn., is the inventor and manufacturer of patent invisible and visible hangers for storm sash and screens.

—Fred W. Baars, who learned printing at the New York Institution under Mr. E. A. Hodgson, has a nice position in the University Press of Chicago.

—I. N. Soper, of New York city, was one of the survivors in a century run, recently, and was presented with one of the *Evening Telegram's* souvenir medals.

—William Egan, a deaf-mute printer of San Francisco, Cal., aspires to become a lawyer. He will probably enter Gallaudet College this Fall to further his education with that end in view.

—Douglas Tilden, the well known deaf-mute sculptor of San Francisco, Cal., was married to Miss Bessie Cole, a very pretty and rich young deaf-mute lady, of the same city, on the 10th of June last.

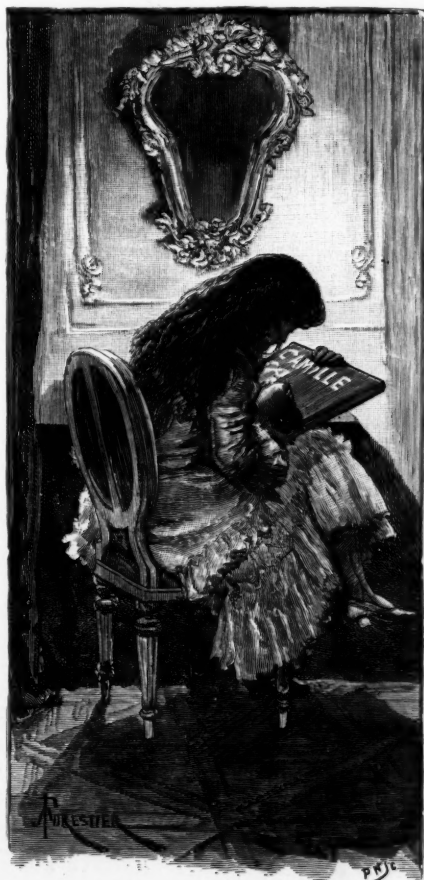
—"Montague Tigg" says in the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*:—Artist Jacques Alexander is at work on a water color portrait of Attila, the well known strong man and Indian club manipulator of the Vaudeville stage.

—Ben Oppenheimer, who is a photographer, has a studio in Trenton, Tenn. He took seven negatives of the dreadful railroad wreck on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., which occurred recently within 200 yards of his gallery.

—James Deegan, who attend the New Jersey School a few years ago, and was taught printing under Mr. Porter, is now foreman of the *South Camden Bulletin*, a weekly paper. It is the only one published in the southern section of the city and circulates among 20,000 people.

—There are three deaf-mutes, who live in Old Bridge, N. J.,—namely, John L. Clemens, who is employed in the licorice-root works of Bloomingdale & Co., at Spotswood; Christopher Hoff, who is a carpenter and has some business connected with a schooner which sails between that place and New York, and Curt Montgomery. They are all bachelors.

—Helen Keller, has passed the examinations for admission to Radbourne College (Harvard Annex) with credit. We suppose this is the "preliminary" examination and that she will enter college next year. She will then be seventeen, which is a year younger than most students enter Harvard. It is said that she had no special preparation or "cramming" for the examination. Considering her deafness and blindness from infancy, this is one of the most wonderful intellectual achievements ever performed by a girl of her age.



"SHE BEGAN TO COPY WITH GREAT CARE."

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OCTOBER, 1896.

THE question of classifying the systems of instruction employed in the several schools in this country is one of much difficulty. A committee of some of the ablest men in the profession took up the matter a few years ago and after much deliberation failed to come to an agreement. Popularly, schools for the deaf are divided into "pure-oral" and "non-oral" or "combined method," and the general impression is that in schools of the first class all the pupils are taught to speak fluently and in the other kind no pupils are taught to speak at all.

As a matter of fact, in many of the, "combined" schools, in all which the manual alphabet and in most of which the sign-language is still used, excellent work is done in speech-teaching.

We have had two pupils admitted to this school this Fall who have been for several years at prominent schools for the deaf, the one a "pure-oral," the other a "combined" school. Both these pupils were placed in an oral class in this school of the same grade as that to which they had belonged in the other schools. The pupil from the "combined" school proved to be one of the best pupils of that grade in speech and lip-reading as well as in general intelligence, while the pupil from the "oral" school can barely hold a place in the class.

Both pupils are deaf from infancy and both seem to be intelligent and studious. Of course we would not from this single case draw the conclusion that the "combined" school gives

better oral instruction than the "oral" school does, but we think even this single case proves the genuineness and the excellence of some "oral" work in some "combined" schools.

THE foundation of a knowledge of geography, as it is studied in schools, is the ability to read maps—that is, the power to form, from looking at the map, clear and accurate ideas of what the map means. Many children go through the whole course of school, and do a vast deal of studying geography, but never get this ability.

The way to master this A B C of world-knowledge is to begin with the study of maps of the country that lies close at hand—maps on a scale large enough to show the pupil the

writer when, at the age of nine, after having learned that "north is toward the top of the map," he was transferred to another school-house in which his seat was so placed that the "top of the map" which lay on the desk before him pointed toward Long Pond instead of toward Sliding Rock.

It is not our idea of patriotism to insist that any habit or trait is necessarily excellent because it belongs to Americans. The Englishman says that a given thing is "un-English," and he thinks that he has condemned it as undeniably as if he had pronounced it uncivilized or unmanly. We, on the other hand, are ready to admit that there are many things un-American which it would be well for



Helen Keller

roads, streams, villages and hills that he has passed in his trips afoot or on his wheel.

Messrs. E. W. Smith & Co., of South 6th Street, Philadelphia, publish a large wall-map of New Jersey which meets this need and is the best thing of the kind that we have seen. A still more useful means of implanting this fundamental idea of world-measuring is the small folding pocket-maps of different districts of about twenty-five miles square, published by the same firm. If a boy has one of these and can be interested in using it to record his own memoranda upon, he will know, as he can never know from books alone, what a map is and what it is good for. Let him, for instance, mark the routes he has taken in red, let a blue cross show the best spots he has found for fishing or swimming, and so on. So he will avoid the confusion which enfolded the

us to copy and make them American.

But where comparison with other people is fairly in our favor, we do not believe in letting them put on airs over us. If there is any subject on which we are lectured by foreigners, and especially by Britons, it is our bad manners, and the vulgarity of our mob. The present is a good time to test the justice of this reproach, for we are just at the end of a national political campaign, in which the most important questions that have come up since the civil war are before the people. One of the candidates for the Presidency has been traveling through the country, delivering addresses to all sorts of audiences as constantly as human strength will allow. In many cases these crowds have been composed chiefly of his political opponents, who believe that the policy he represents will, if carried out, rob them of half the amount of their earnings and

of their savings. In all these journeyings and speeches, only in one instance, so far as we have learned, has he met with any discourtesy. In this instance the dissent of his hearers was expressed, not in the shape of highly flavored eggs, or of personal insults, but by unbroken cheers for the rival candidate.

His wife, who accompanied him on some of his tours, has been uniformly treated with that respect which a woman may count on receiving from American men.

In the last general election in Great Britain, on the other hand, when the issues were less exciting than those now before the American people, the greatest of British statesmen, venerable by his great age, his wonderful talents and his spotless life, was struck, and his sight injured, by a missile thrown by some one who differed with his political views.

Ladies appearing in political processions in their carriages were pelted with mud, decayed vegetables and stones.

It would seem that in politics at least, our people have learned better than any others the lesson of fair play and good manners.

Hearing what he takes for bad politics, the Englishman's retort on the speaker is to "leave 'alf a brick at 'im."

The American contents himself with the advice to "hire a hall."

THE extract from a paper by Dr. Witmer in *Pediatrics*, which we give below, is of interest to teachers of normal children as well as to teachers of the deaf.

In many cases among the pupils of schools for the deaf, the results attained in the teaching of speech are depreciated because "the child can hear as well as any one."

The fact is overlooked that, while the child's hearing is sufficient to enable him, after some years of special training, to follow ordinary conversation by the ear, yet, without this special instruction spoken, language would have always remained to him an unmeaning jargon, and his speech is as much the work of his teachers as it would have been had his deafness been total.

Cases of "echo-lalia," "verbal amnesia," "congenital aphasia" are occurring from time to time in our schools, as the writer remarks.

Careful notes as to the condition and progress of such pupils should be taken and will prove of value.

Eighty boys of the Boston Latin School between twelve and twenty years of age, misspelled one or more such simple words as fan, log, long, pen dog, pod, land, few and cat; the word pod calling forth such words as how, heart, hog, hod, hard, fod, thod, thog, bog, pug, part, plot, pard, long and bod. Of five hundred and thirty children in a grammar school, only thirty-four spelled all of these words correctly. As great care was exercised in enunciation, and as every boy would probably have spelled the words cor-

rectly had their meaning been understood, we may regard the result as evidence of an unsuspectedly large degree of partial verbal deafness among normal children. General deafness as well as diminished auditory sensibility was shown by these and other investigations to exist under conditions that caused the pupil to pass as dull, inattentive or even idiotic. A child of seven who had been kept in the kindergarten because of arrested development was found to be deaf and was sent to an institution for such defectives. The value of some acquaintance with the mental and physical condition of defective children is emphasized by the discovery of such cases as these among presumably normal children. These investigations should be supplemented by the careful study of specifically defective classes. What this research in comparative psychology may be expected to bring forward of scientific interest and importance can be illustrated by a class of cases sometimes met with in institutions for the deaf. It is probable within the experience of every instructor of the deaf to have found a supposedly deaf child exhibiting through the presence of echolalia, viz., the ability to repeat words immediately after they have been spoken, an intactness of the auditory-vocal mechanism; and yet, although in no sense idiotic, the child will be incapable of remembering what it can hear and repeat, in consequence of which it cannot be taught the meaning of words nor acquire a vocabulary. Such cases seem to indicate a congenital form of verbal amnesia. They will throw important side-lights upon the development of speech and thought, and merit consideration by the specialist along with the pathological conditions observed in aphasia.

THE remarkable success of Helen Keller's education, as shown in her recently passing the Harvard preliminary examinations, is suggestive to every one who is interested in teaching, of any kind. How is it possible that a girl, deaf and blind from infancy, should be, at the age of sixteen, fully abreast of boys and girls two years her seniors who have had the benefit of the most expensive schools and teachers?

First, of course, because her natural gifts are very high, amounting to talents if not to genius. But even her wonderful memory, imagination and power of attention would not have brought her so far without wise direction and cultivation. If we ask wherein Helen Keller's education has differed from that given to most children of well-to-do and intelligent parents we shall find that it has consisted not in the fulfilling of tasks set before her, but in the constant feeding of her insatiable craving for learning and for beautiful thoughts.

Travel, the best books, conversation with the best men and women, intercourse through her remaining senses with beautiful objects in nature and in art, with an intelligent and sympathetic friend always at hand to explain and interpret for her,—these have been her teachers. Under these influences it is not strange that, while college examiners complain of "the growing illiteracy of American boys," and while college entrance examination papers have come to be a jest, like "Baboo English" in the Anglo-Indian papers, Helen Keller

speaks and writes with classic elegance and with a wit and sparkle and picturesqueness all her own. It is more remarkable that, without having had a special preparation for the rigid Harvard examinations, she should show an accuracy of knowledge on the subjects treated such as we expect only from one who has had careful special drill.

Is not the lesson of her success, then, this—that while thoroughness and accuracy are to be most highly prized, they may be secured, and be made doubly valuable, as means to attaining the desired knowledge and power, if first the enduring love of the true and the beautiful be awakened in the pupil's mind.

If, on the other hand, they are

and of smell, as well as of hearing and sight.

On the contrary, her sense of smell is wonderfully developed. Some anecdotes have been given in previous numbers of the SILENT WORKER, to illustrate this point, as her detecting a bush of her favorite Catherine Mermet rose in a garden of other roses, by its perfume, and her recognizing a room as a study by the odor of the book bindings. Laura Bridgman, the deaf and blind prodigy of a generation or two ago, had no sense of smell or taste, and the writer of the paragraph referred to had her, no doubt, in mind.

For the first time in the history of



THE MANNER IN WHICH HELEN KELLER READS THE LIPS OF HER FRIENDS.
(Reproduced from the Philadelphia Record.)

sought only as ends in themselves, for "discipline of the mind," the world of study may remain to the child as lifeless and barren as the "valley full of dry bones" which the prophet saw in his vision.

The cut of Helen Keller's hand in the act of reading speech upon a friend's lips is reproduced by our artist from the Philadelphia Record. It is a good drawing, although it gives one the idea that this speech-reading must be a slow and labored process. But in reality her fingers play around the moving lips as easily and rapidly as those of a musician performing upon the piano.

By the way, a paragraph which is appearing in many newspapers says that she lacks the senses of taste

the New Jersey School, applicants for admission have been turned away because of lack of room. It seems likely that from this time on the number of deaf children applying for education will be in excess of the capacity of the present buildings. It is confidently expected that the Legislature will make provision for this larger attendance.

MR. WILLIAM J. BRYAN is said to be quite expert in the use of the finger-alphabet and to have some knowledge of the sign-language. Some years ago he was a college student and then a student of law in Jacksonville, Ill., and as that little town has one of the largest schools for the deaf in the world, he natural-

ly saw a good deal of the pupils and teachers. Pres't. Gillett, of the American Association, was then Principal of that school, and must know Mr. Bryan very well. We are not informed whether or not he means to vote for him. Mr. McKinley has been a warm friend of Pres't. Gallaudet, of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, and a frequent visitor at the College.

DEAF-MUTES, as a general thing, take considerable interest in politics, and there are enough of them to make their votes worth looking after.

During the present campaign Mr. Albert Ballin, the well-known deaf-mute artist, has been employed by the Republican National Committee to address meetings of the deaf and to work among this class.

In 1892 Mr. Ballin was working for Cleveland, but he insists that he is entirely consistent in working for McKinley now, as in his opinion the principles of both are alike on the leading questions of the campaign.

Few campaign orators have a more ready wit than Mr. Ballin, and in telling a funny story he can give points to Horace Porter or Bob Ingersoll.

Mr. Alex. L. Pach is another deaf gentleman who takes an active interest in politics. He has always been a strong Republican, and in 1892 organized a Harrison club of deaf men who were conspicuous in the parade by their uniforms and devices, which were planned by Mr. Pach. He is something of a journalist, writing for various leading papers in New York and Pennsylvania.

PROF. DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF, formerly of the Lexington Avenue school, has spent the last season in Yucatan, in company with Prof. Albert Bickmore of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. They visited and explored the famous ruins in that country, adding much to the knowledge of the subject. Prof. Elmendorf used his well-known skill with the camera to take a large number of views. The adventures of the party were interesting and at times exciting. A large part of their journey lay through a country where it was not possible to go without a military escort. Prof. Elmendorf has the material for a very interesting book or series of magazine articles.

He proposes to give the coming year to rest and travel. We hope he will in due time return to our work, in which he has made a name as a scholarly and energetic teacher and a true friend of the deaf, ready to make sacrifices in their behalf.

—The New Jersey school's SILENT WORKER is again on its rounds, reaching us last week, with the usual allotment of instructive, and interesting reading matter, and a typographical wardrobe it has reason to feel proud of.—"Montague Tigg," in the Deaf-Mutes' Register.

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

Small Children's Work.

A boy runs.	A dog eats.
A girl runs.	A cat eats.
A cat runs.	A baby cries.
A dog runs.	A man dances.
A man runs.	A dog hears.
A girl stands.	A boy dances.
I stand.	A boy skates.
A lady stands.	A lady skates.
A bird stands.	A horse plays.
A man stands.	A dog plays.
A dog stands.	A hen plays.
A cat jumps.	A rat plays.
A boy eats.	A rabbit plays.

Can you ride a horse?
Yes; I can ride a horse.
Can you jump over the table?
Yes; I can jump over the table.
Have you any money?
No; I have none.
Can Edna dance?
Yes; She can dance.
Have you a ball?
Yes; I have a ball.
Can Willie hear?
No; He cannot hear.
Where is the bottle?
It is on the window-sill.
Can you jump off the table?
No; I cannot jump off the table.
Can you run?
Yes; I can run.
Where is the basket?
It is on the floor.
Where is the crayon-box?
It is in the basket.
Where is the bottle?
It is on the window-sill.
Where is your knife?
It is on the table.

ABOUT A PENCIL.

It is red. It is hard. It is sharp. It is round. It will roll. It can write. It has a lead in it.

ABOUT A POTATO.

It is smooth. It is hard. It is round. It has eyes. It has a skin. We can cut it with a knife. We can cook it.

ARTICLES OF DRESS. PARTS OF THE BODY.

a coat.	nose.
a vest.	ears.
a collar.	eyes.
a shirt.	hair.
pants.	chin.
a bow.	tongue.
a shoe-string.	teeth.
a blue-dress.	cheek.
an apron.	lips.

2 + 1 = 3
3 - 1 = 2
2 - 1 = 1
1 + 2 = 3

1 + 3 = 4
3 - 1 = 2
3 + 1 = 4
3 - 2 = 1

1 + 2 = 3
3 - 1 = 2
2 + 1 = 3
3 - 2 = 1

Actions Described.

Louis took a crayon out of the box, went to the big slate, wrote his name—Louis Henrich—on it and gave the crayon to you.

Mary took the box off the table, put it on the

platform, covered it with the towel, went to her desk and sat down.

She took the bottle off the table and put it on the window-sill.

May took your knife off the table, opened it and handed it to Mary.

Herman took the box off the table and gave it to John.

Annie took three boxes off the table and gave one to John, one to Sadie and one to me.

THE ELEPHANT.

The elephant is very large and clumsy. It has a long trunk, two big ears, two eyes, four big legs, a large head. It eats grass and peanuts. People can ride upon its back. The elephant is very high. It lives in Africa.

Reproductions.

Lulu Scheuten was accidentally poisoned and died in two hours. She lived in Newark with her parents. She was ten years old. Her mother had neuralgia. She had a poisonous liniment on a shelf. She told Lulu's sister to give some medicine to Lulu and she poured some liniment into a spoon by mistake and gave it to Lulu.

History.

(A picture is pasted at the top of this question paper.)

- What does this picture represent?
It represents the capture of Major Andre.
- Why did they take him prisoner?
Because they thought he was a spy.
- Where had Andre been?
He had been to West Point.
- Why did he go there?
He was sent by Gen. Clinton to see Gen. Arnold on business.
- What business was it?
It was about surrendering West Point to the British.
- What was done to Andre?
He was hanged as a spy.
- When did these things occur?
During the American Revolution.
- How long did the war last?
It lasted about seven years.
- How did it end?
England gave up her right to govern the Americans.
- Name some of the American generals.
Washington, Greene, Wayne, Putnam, Marion Schuyler.

Geography.

- What kind of plants grow in cold countries?
Mosses and lichens grow there.
- Why are there no fruits?
Because it is too cold.
- What animals are there?
There are the reindeer and white bear, ermine, sable, polar-fox and seal, and walrus.
- Which animals furnish valuable furs?
The ermine, sable and polar-fox furnish them.
- What is the color of the snow plant?
It is red.
- Where is it found?
It is found on the snow.
- What is said of the willows and birches?
They are stunted.

Arithmetic.

In solving the following problems first draw the figures to a convenient scale. Leave all calculations on the paper for teacher's inspection and in order that if an error occur it may be the more easily found.

How much will a triangular plot of ground cost whose sides are respectively 15, 20 and 25 rods, at \$140 an acre?

How many square inches in a pane of glass in the shape of an isosceles triangle whose base is 50 in., and each of whose equal sides is 35 in.?

How far is it from the hunter to the bird in the top of a tree 100 ft. high, situated on the opposite side of a stream 75 ft. wide?

Mr. A's deed for a triangular plot of land calls for 2 A., 20 P. Now if the base of this isos-

celes triangle is 20 rods, what is the length of each of the equal sides?

A man has a triangular piece of land whose sides are 10 rods, 18 rods, and 24 rods. What is it worth at \$200 an acre?

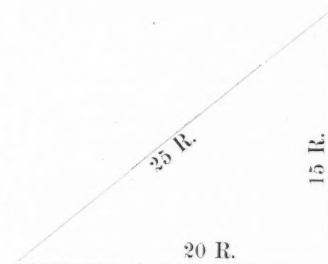
SOLUTION OF FIRST PROBLEM.

Scale, 1 rod = $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

25 rods = $\frac{25}{8}$ = $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

20 rods = $\frac{20}{8}$ = $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

25 rods = $\frac{15}{8}$ = $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

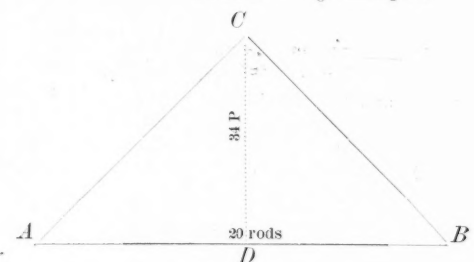


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{\text{Base} \times \text{Alt.}}{2} = \frac{20 \times 15}{2} = 150 \\ &= \frac{150 \times 140}{160} = \frac{2100}{16} = \$131.25, \end{aligned}$$

SOLUTION OF FOURTH PROBLEM.

Scale, 1 rod = $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

20 rods = $\frac{20}{8}$ = $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.



$$2 A., 20 P = 340 P$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\text{Base} \times \text{alt.}}{2}$$

Whence
 $2 \times \text{area} = \text{Base} \times \text{alt.}$
and

$$\text{Alt.} = \frac{2 \times \text{area}}{\text{Base}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } \text{Alt.} &= \frac{2 \times 340}{20} = 34 P. \\ &= \frac{680}{20} = 34 P. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &34 \\ &34 \\ \hline &136 \\ &102 \\ \hline &238 \\ &1156 = CD \\ &100 \\ \hline &1256 = CB \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{10} = DB = 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} &1256(35.44 + \text{Ans.}) \\ &9 \\ &65)356 \\ &325 \\ \hline &704)3100 \\ &2816 \\ \hline &7084)28400 \\ &28336 \\ \hline &64 \end{aligned}$$

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

Racycling through Staten Island.

OF all the routes yet ridden by the SILENT WORKER's wheelman, the one through Staten Island was the most entertaining. Possibly, it was the good roads that made such a fine impression; or, perhaps, it was the myriads of colors in Dame Nature's Autumn gown, or maybe it was the rare landscapes of hills, woods and blue salt water, that influenced our opinions. At all events Mr. I. N. Soper, Mr. Fred W. Meinken, and your scribe never spent a pleasanter day on wheels. Weather forecasts were for high winds and rain and notwithstanding this we started early one morning. Not caring to juggle with our lives along Broadway's slippery slot, we sought for a quiet route wherein there was the least possible amount of asphalt pavements, and rode along Eighth avenue to 14th street, turned left to Greenwich avenue, thence through 9th street, to Second avenue, through Christie street to the Bowery, and along Park Row and Printer's square to Nassau street, to Wall street across Beaver, to Whitehall street and so to the ferry.

Everything and everybody concerned in Staten Island encourages the bicycle man. The ferry company charges nothing for carrying bicycles, and the railroad company is equally liberal. They have their reward, for every Sunday, if fair, sees from five to ten thousand wheelmen spinning along the excellent roads. Of course many of them ride one way on the train, and the result is a great amount of traffic that the company would not otherwise have.

In most of the trips mentioned hitherto in the SILENT WORKER, it had been necessary to keep referring to the good roads or bad roads that are found along the way. No such necessity arises on the Staten Island trip. The entire run from St. George to Tottenville is upon a fine macadamized roadway, kept in excellent condition. In no place is it inferior to the drives in Central Park and in many districts, it is as smooth and hard as the famous roads in the Oranges, N. J. We turned to the left upon leaving the ferry house at St. George, and found a stiff hill to climb, but that was nothing to worry about on a racycle.

Dead leaves of many bright hues are strewn the roads and paths, in accordance with their annual custom, and the poets are finding inspiration for their muse in these signs of the changing moods of nature. The wheelman will find inspiration of another sort when he rides over one of these little heaps of wind-thrown waifs—chestnut-burs and cunning little twigs lurk beneath the leaflets, and always with a sharp business end in the position in which it can do the most mischief. Steer clear of the little piles of leaves when possible.

Tiny white caps were dancing in New York Bay, early fishermen and yachtsmen were afloat, and as we spun along at a twelve-mile jog, we felt that all the world was nothing but a big bicycle track, and that there could not be one touch of unhappiness in it.

The shore road led us past the Light House dock, wherein a lightship was being overhauled, and through Tompkinsville to Stapleton and its park. There we ran up an amusing little hill on Bay St., and presently emerged on Vanderbilt Ave., turning the U. S. Marine Hospital on our right.

Mr. Fred Meinken has lately blossomed forth as a scorcher and was simply incorrigible. He darted forward as if ten thousand warlocks

ing distances is used along the road. A mark is made on the fence in white or red paint every fifty feet of the way. By consulting these marks one can tell just how far he has traveled. For example, on the fence opposite the Black Horse Tavern, where we found cool and good drinks, there were painted in white the figures "184 x 50." That meant that we were 18.450 feet from the beginning of the Boulevard at Bay St., Stapleton. Dividing this by 5.280, the number of feet in a mile, we found we had done three and a half miles. Meinken said he done it with one foot, using only one pedal all the way since his last fall.

Take the left fork, at the Black Horse Tavern, and the way to Tot-

way, is remembered as a picnic ground, some five years ago. A sign should be put up warning riders, being new to the roads, against coasting this part of the road. We witnessed a narrow escape of a novice from getting a ducking. The end of the road runs into the Kill Von Kull River, without turn to left or right, and if there was not a sand pile, the foresaid rider would surely have kept on coasting through the water to the New Jersey shore into Perth Amboy. However, he got so scared as to refuse food and the pleasure of the ride was knocked out of him. We had a good dinner at Streeter's Hotel which caters to the L. A. W. We had plenty of time to visit the ship yard and the ferry to Perth Amboy, and all the other quaint features of the village. The fare from Tottenville to New York city by railroad and ferry is only thirty-five cents and this carries both man and bicycle.

There are a thousand beautiful spots to be visited on Staten Island. There is, I am told, good wheeling along the north shore and many of the roads in the interior of the island are excellent. No more delightful country can be found so near the city, and I am sure a week could be well spent in exploring it.

CHAS. J. LE CLERCQ.

In oiling the machine the quality of the oil is of greatest importance. It should be free from gums or adhesive particles. For an ordinary rider oiling after each hundred miles is sufficient.

If you want your tires to last long see to it that they are kept pumped up tight. If they wear on edges of rim it probably because the cement does not hold them tight.

These are the simplest and best rules for the improvement of a rider's wind: Practice sprinting, don't smoke, eat only good, wholesome food, drink very little, avoid pastry, sweet and starchy foods. A little practice on these lines will be beneficial to racer and road rider alike.

BICYCLE BEATS ALL.

Of all the great inventions
Of this enlightened age,
The greatest is the bicycle,
And it is all the rage.
There's many a queer contrivance—
I don't know which is best—
But just give me a cycle
And you may have the rest.

The Telephone as an Aid in Teaching the Deaf.

Dr. Bertram Thornton, medical officer at the Deaf and Dumb school at Margate, England, relates the following telephonic experiments in a recent number of the *London Lancet*: "My experience tends to show that a modification of the telephone promises to be of material use in the education of those deaf-mutes who possess a fragment of hearing power, and it has the following important advantages over the single speaking-tube that is sometimes used: Firstly, that the wires from several receivers can be coupled up to one transmitter, and thus a teacher can instruct a group of children at the same time; and, secondly, that, as it is not necessary for the teacher to apply his mouth close to the transmitter, the pupils have a full view of his facial expression and lip movements, which is not the case when he has to direct his attention and his voice into the mouth of a speaking tube or trumpet."—*Ex.*



were shrieking after him, a dash—a wobble—a curve—and next we found him shaking up the dust—the cause was a loosened pedal and the beginning of his troubles began. Here and there the tall and graceful chimneys of a brewery pushed up towards the blue sky and hinted at oceans of cool beer below. At the village of Concord, Vanderbilt avenue ended, but the fine boulevard went on under the name of Richmond Road. Possibly we were fifteen minutes on wheel, but it felt like two hours off wheel, until we arrived at the Moravian Cemetery in New Dorp. That broken pedal dismounted Mr. Meinken four times within two miles.

New Dorp is well known to Sunday fishermen and in the quaint old burying ground is the famous Vanderbilt mausoleum. To visit this tomb you will find a rather hard winding hill to climb, though you will be well paid for the labor. Permission to sketch the mausoleum was refused us. Looking towards the east you have a fine view of the Lower Bay, Quarantine, with Coney Island in the distance minus its famous elephant.

A most ingenious system of record-

tenville is called the Amboy Road. On the way we were treated to such a view as George Inness loved to paint. A broad, rich green meadow bordered by rolling hills and adorned with clumps of trees, silvered by a winding stream called Fresh Kill, a branch of the Arthur Kill. We lingered a few minutes enjoying it while Mr. Meinken was laboring on his pedal, winding telegraph wire around it in a confused mass, and with a sigh said, "You'll get off noch ein mal guess Nit."

Once more on wheels, we flew southward past Eltingville and Princess Bay, where the fat oysters and the delicate weak fish come from, and through the pleasant village called Richmond valley. Not far to the southeast lay the blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean, with the long, gray finger of Sandy Hook peninsula thrust out into them and the Never-sink Highlands towering high and green above the horizon.

The road to Tottenville is charming, being gently undulating and affords coasting almost half the way and one long spurt brought us to the entrance of Bay Cliff Park, which by the

The Deaf of New York

By Robert E. Maynard.

PERHAPS very many people study the law-makers at Albany while they are in executive session during the winter, and after their adjournment in late spring retain very little of the vast proceedings the daily papers have presented before them day after day.

Yet, nestling snugly among the hundreds of new legislative enactments, that by the vote of both branches of the house, became laws at its last session, is a provision regarding the sale of convict-made goods in the state, and such provision in the long run, may prove hurtful to our State Institutions for the Deaf.

This new provision is that, after January 1st, 1897, the sale of convict made goods in this state is prohibited, but it is allowable that convicts shall be employed in the manufacture of "various articles for the use of State Institutions, or for the use of the cities, towns, counties or other political divisions of the State."

While such a law is of great benefit to the masses of working people, for it has been recognized that New York's State Prisons have lowered prices of goods and curtailed wages of free and independent working-men, it will be seen that the question of how to employ the convicts after Jan. 1st next has become a serious problem.

Among the occupations that will be introduced are many that never existed before in the prisons, and these will create articles for the use in our State Institutions, etc., as above. Since the law prohibits the sale of these goods outside, they will go to institutions and the money that would otherwise be spent for goods bought of wholesale and retail houses will go to the State prisons.

It is estimated that these convicts of state prisons will be able to clothe the inmates of our state institutions from head to foot; furnish most all the household goods and utensils; furnish all the printing, blank and copy books, book binding and school-room supplies; and most every thing in use that can be manufactured in the prisons.

The progress towards such a culmination is slow, but it is only a matter of time. The Prisons Commission has already notified many of these institutions to report an estimate of the articles that can be manufactured in the prisons and which they will need during the coming year. The commission will personally visit the institutions to get an idea of the amount of work to be done, so they can parcel it off to the various prisons.

A meeting of the Prisons Commission, Superintendent and Wardens of the prisons was held recently to discuss the problem of employing the convicts after January 1st, and plans formulated which will be modified as the commission settles down to work. There is great doubt that there will be sufficient work to keep the convicts busy on the work they are to do. If this is so, it will be necessary to enlarge the class of work to be done, to the full scope allowed by the Constitution and by the Statutes.

I have seen nothing from our Institutions for the deaf in regard to this change and presume they have not as yet been notified of the act, and possibly the commission is confused at the idea of pupils remaining idle in order that the prison convicts do the greater share of the work required of the pupils in following their trades.

Affairs among the deaf of Gotham have assumed their usual fall and winter activity. The many clubs are awakening to the fact that to insure that success, which is termed "record breaking," announcements of their programs for the winter should be made known a good long ways in advance, and already our weekly papers teem with a good many of these. Lack of confidence in the ability of the deaf to support and encourage these balls, dinners, and sociables is one thing that holds back our most excellent clubs from going to any greater expense than has been the practice for years, and therefore we must expect but a renewal of "old time scenes." Had our several Gotham clubs for the deaf that unfailing confidence of the support of the MASSES, instead of the meagre attendance of the CLASSES, I would not be surprised if all these clubs in a few years owned their own club houses and several plots of real estate.

But it is enthusiasm and interest in the deaf by the deaf that we must instil into the deaf as a class. Where this interest and enthusiasm is lacking we have very little to expect from the deaf, and the good intentions of a few clubbed together will be looked upon as an effort for personal pecuniary gain. How often has this latter remark come to me from various quarters? Of course, a good many who belong to one club or another would not wish to be guilty of such selfish and unreasonable motives.

That the "bogeyman has been scaring me," is about a sample saying of the most refined and cultured (?) writer in the deaf press today. Most

every week he attacks the writer in a way that's neither honorable nor just. He refers to a libelous "chapter" in my last letter "concerning a club of which Mr. Maynard himself is a member." Such an insinuation is untrue and a careful perusal of the "chapter" will show that nothing of a libelous character appeared, even if it concerned a club of which I am a member or not.

* * *
"The masses are going to celebrate Gallaudet Day this year. The COMMON PEOPLE will raise as one man and the classes may well classify themselves with the masses." This is the view of New York's Journal scribe and he is correct? Others say, "and there are others."

TRENTON SCHOOL NOTES.

—The pupils attended the Inter-State Fair on Friday, October 2nd.

—The shoe department of the school is crowded with work this fall.

—We have pupils here this year from schools for the deaf in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and from one in Italy.

—The gymnasium floor is badly warped in some places. This seems to be unavoidable, as it is on the ground floor where it is damp.

—George Wainwright's grandfather, who keeps a greenhouse in this city had a fine exhibit of flowers and plants at the Fair. He took the first prize.

—Miss Katie Stetser, one of our pupils, is acting as substitute teacher in the absence of Miss Tilson, who has been detained at home on account of sickness.

—The pupils of the school were kindly given a chance to see the wonderful "vitascope" on Thursday the 15th. It is a wonderful thing and they enjoyed it very much.

—Cecil Toft won a marksman badge at rifle practice at Sea Girt last August. He is naturally very proud of it and says he will strive for a "sharpshooters" medal next time.

—The paving of Stockton street from State street south to the Assanpink creek has been begun. The improvement has been urgently needed. The material used is vitrified brick.

—Mrs. Weston Jenkins and Prof. R. B. Lloyd each teach Sunday School classes at different churches on Hamilton avenue, so that the pupils do not lack for religious instruction.

—Weston Jenkins, Jr., has been elected captain of the Model Tiger foot-ball team. It is probable that before the snow flies several matches will take place between his team and our boys.

—A class of girls in wood-working is being tried this term. We think the experiment will be a success. It

will in no way interfere with their learning how to sew, as they only take two lessons a week.

—Harry Pidcock occasionally comes up from Lambertville on his bicycle. He rides a "Crescent" with a 73½ gear and covers the distance, 15 miles, in about an hour. He has a good position where he lives.

—Mrs. Porter, the instructor in drawing and kindergarten, has changed rooms with Miss Smyth who has charge of the mending department. The change is a great improvement and gives better satisfaction to both departments.

—We have had many visitors at the school recently. Among them was a young lady from Northampton, Mass. She was surprised to find our pupils as proficient in speech and lip-reading as the pupils in the Northampton school.

—One of our little girls wrote this in her journal one day this month:—"The leaves are dying and falling from the trees. I think they die because they are hungry. I am sorry because I can not reach them and give them some food."

—The tennis club has dwindled down to six members. Some of the members found that they could not ride the wheel and play tennis at the same time, and as they preferred to cycle, they concluded it would not pay to remain on the club's roster.

—The boys' athletic club netted over twenty-three dollars by its recent entertainment. This will place our foot-ball team on a good footing this Fall. Several of the best players are not here this year, but the boys expect to present a fairly strong team by training some green material.

—We would call the attention of our local readers to the fact that Messrs. E. F. Hooper & Co., of Trenton, whose advertisement is in our columns, are agents for the well known house of Devoe, New York, and can supply any of the art goods dealt in by that firm, on favorable terms, as we have found in our purchases from them.

—Mrs. William T. Jenkins of Brookline, Mass., and her daughter Miss Patty Jenkins, have been making a visit at the home of Principal Jenkins, on their way home from Bryn Mawr, where Miss Jenkins has just passed her preliminary examinations to enter college next year. They visited the school and were delighted with it.

—Miss Martha E. Bradley, a pupil of this school from 1893 to 1897, living in Newark, was struck by a train while crossing the track at Orange, on the 21st of this month. She was taken to the hospital and it is feared her injuries may prove fatal. While at school she was a general favorite by reason of her pleasant and amiable disposition.

(Trenton School Notes Continued.)

—Mr. Henry C. Sinclair and Miss Mary E. Platzer, who were married by the Rev. J. M. Koehler on October 1st, spent the first night of their honeymoon in Trenton. Mr. Sinclair was a pupil here for two years. He owns and conducts a barber business in Bethlehem, Pa. It is said that a barber who cannot talk has a great advantage over the others.

—Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D., was instituted and began his work as rector of St. Michael's P. E. Church, in this city, on Sunday, the 4th instant. Right Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., the Bishop of this diocese, performed the office of institution. In the course of his address the Bishop stated that it was in this church that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States was held, early in this century, at which the famous "Thirty-nine Articles of Religion," the doctrinal standard of the Church of England, were adopted for the Episcopal church in this country.

—The school, this year, is overcrowded with new pupils. The accommodations are taxed to the utmost and many who were late in returning to school were notified to remain at home this year. This ought to be a strong argument in favor of the erection of new and more commodious buildings. Our system of instruction is second to none in this or any other country, but New Jersey seems to be behind her sister states in the way of providing commodious school buildings for its deaf-mutes. But what the Board has accomplished during the last two years, indicates that they purpose to bring the New Jersey State School for Deaf-Mutes up to a level with other state schools.

—A pleasant and successful entertainment in aid of the pupils' athletic club was given at the school on the evening of Friday the 9th instant. A lot of fine stereopticon views were procured and were shown by the lantern belonging to the school. Miss Hattersley, a former pupil of the school, gave "The Star-Spangled Banner" in signs, and Mr. Chas. M. Hattersley, her father, kindly attended with the wonderful "graphophone" for which he has the agency in this city. Several pieces of instrumental music, including the "Dandy Two-Step," composed by Mr. Hattersley himself and rendered by Winkler's Band, were given, also songs and an intensely amusing auction scene. The boys managed the whole business and the success of the affair is much to their credit.

Deaf-Mute Political Orator.

On Saturday evening, October 10, at Omaha, Neb., Russell Smith, a deaf mute, lectured on Free Silver to the deaf of that city. Smith is a printer out of work. Not long ago Supt. Gillespie of the state institution lectured to the deaf of Omaha. The superintendent is a Sound Money Republican and his address was said to have captured the

"deaf-mute vote." The audience manifested its interest and approval in an unmistakable way. Russell Smith was then announced to lecture in behalf of silver and the managers say he was fully capable of up-holding his end.—*Dispatch in Chicago Tribune.*

—Russell Smith is an old pupil of Principal Jenkins when he was teaching in New York. Mr. Jenkins taught him English, but did not teach him politics.

At the Schools.

(From Exchanges.)

Indiana School at Indianapolis, Ind.—All new pupils, with a few exceptions, this year are placed in either the kindergarten or oral classes.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Day School.—Mr. Edward R. Carroll, late foreman of the *California News*, has succeeded Mr. John H. Geary, as principal.

Northern New York Institution at Malone.—Superintendent Rider has resigned and the Board is now looking for some one to fill the vacancy. Some changes were made in the corps of teachers.

The Fawcett School, New York city.—Special attention is given this year to military drill for the male pupils. Principal Currier and his staff wear uniforms while on duty, and participate in the dress parade which takes place every evening.

The Utah State School.—This school has been removed from Salt Lake City to Ogden. It is hoped that the change will give Superintendent Metcalf and his staff more room and better facilities.

Arkansas School at Little Rock.—The new industrial building is completed and is now being occupied. The new hospital is a fine addition to the other substantial buildings. The girls' building has been remodelled somewhat.

The St. Joseph's Institution, at Westchester, N. Y.—The new building is not quite ready for occupancy, so school work has to be carried on in the old quarters. President Nardin died during vacation. She was a good friend of the deaf and in turn was much loved by them.

Ohio School at Columbus.—The interior of the buildings has undergone a great change. The sanitary improvements are now considered perfect. Superintendent J. W. Jones has arranged a complete course of studies for the different departments, with which the teachers are highly delighted. All look forward to a prosperous school year.

California Institution at Berkeley, Cal.—The school has been presented with Seymour Redmond's Salon painting, "The Winter Evening." Redmond was sent by the school to Paris to finish his art studies. Although Redmond's allowance expires next month, he has decided to remain in Paris and depend on the sales of his pictures for an existence.

The Maryland School at Baltimore.—Miss Katherine D. Patridge, for several years past one of the teachers in the oral department, is teaching in the Mt. Airy School, Philadelphia. The new manual training building is now enclosed and the contractor expects to finish his work by November 1st. The new schedule of the school and work, put into operation this term, works well. With more time for the industries the time for study remain the same and the period of time for recitations is scarcely diminished.

The Virginia School at Staunton.—Acting under instructions from the Legislature, the Board re-organized the school during the summer. Mr. W. A. Bowles, of Bar City, Va., takes the superintendency in place of Capt. T. S. Doyle. Although the new superintendent is highly spoken of by the newspapers in his state, it is said that he has

had no previous experience with the deaf. A reduction in the salaries of the teachers was made and oral instruction was abolished. By these changes the school has taken a step backward.

Missouri School at Fulton.—Supt. J. N. Tate has been succeeded in the office by Principal McKee of the Primary department of the Indiana School for the Deaf. A change has been made in the school schedule, and instead of having school and shop work all day and three divisions rotating from one to the other, the pupils are all in school from 8 to 12:45. The afternoons are devoted to industrial instruction, except on Saturdays, when the pupils work in the forenoon. Seven new teachers have been appointed, two of whom have had no previous experience as teachers of the deaf.

Minnesota School at Faribault.—Mr. Tate, formerly of the Missouri school has been appointed Superintendent. The schedule which was so successful for the past three years in the Missouri school, has been introduced. Under it, the school is divided into three sections, A, B. and C. The general school and industrial day extends from 7:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. and is in three divisions of two and a half hours each. While sections are in school, one is in the shops. Under this arrangement, all the pupils have five hours daily in the class-room, and all except the younger ones have two and a half hours of industrial training. This schedule gives the advanced pupils more time in the class-room than formerly, and considerably more time, in aggregate, is given to industrial training.

Manitoba Institution at Winnipeg.—Miss Williams, the articulation teacher has resigned to teach in the public school. By her retirement several changes had to be made to fill the vacancy. Miss Spaight takes charge of the Articulation work, while Miss Turfitt teaches Miss Spaight's old class, and to fill the vacancy thus created; Mr. Cook, the worthy printer and supervisor of boys, becomes a teacher, in addition to his duties as foreman of the printing-office. Theodore Wilke, one of the advanced pupils, and a most estimable young man, has been thought worthy and capable of filling the supervisor's duties, while attending his classes as a pupil. The work of the classes will, in no sense, be retarded by their changes. Miss Spaight is experienced in articulation work, and will do herself credit in this branch of instruction.

Pennsylvania Institution at Mt. Airy.—Mr. Walker, who was appointed Principal of the Morris Industrial Hall last spring, is now daily seen walking through its halls planning, arranging and looking after the work. Owing to the large increase of pupils made necessary by the lengthening of the course of instruction from ten to twelve years, new dormitories, lavatories and school-rooms were needed in Wissinoming Hall. These changes are completed and the pupils are now occupying the rooms. With these alterations the institution is able to accommodate comfortably the increase in attendance. Minor improvements and changes were made, all for the comfort of the pupils. With these improvements the prospects are bright and promising for another successful and prosperous year. The deaf of the State are under lasting obligations to the Board of Directors who labor unceasingly to promote their best interests, for never before has the institution been so well equipped nor have the changes been more beneficial to the deaf children of the State than this year.

Tennessee School at Knoxville.—This school reports thirty-one new pupils this fall. The *Silent Observer*, which is issued bi-monthly, is now on its twenty-first year. Among the improvements made about the school during vacation was a thoroughly renovated and newly made kitchen with cement floor. A new teacher has been added to the corps of instructors in the person

of Mr. Albert H. Walker who assumed his duties as teacher of the advanced class at the opening of the present session. He has entered upon his work with earnestness and enthusiasm and has already gained the good will of every one connected with the school. Mr. Walker is a son of Sup't. N. F. Walker of the South Carolina School, and has been familiar with the deaf and their instruction all his life. He is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, being a member of the class of '90. Since his graduation, he has been a teacher of the Texas School for the Deaf, from which institution he comes.

North Dakota School at Devil's Lake.—

The session began with forty-two pupils, the largest number in the history of the school and twelve more than last year. This increase necessitated the employment of an additional teacher. Mr. Max Marcoss, a graduate of the Kentucky School and Gallaudet College, was appointed. Just as school was about to open, Miss V. L. Wood resigned to accept a position in the school at Malone, N. Y. The vacancy caused by her resignation has not yet been filled, but will be as soon as a suitable teacher can be secured. It is expected that the attendance will reach fifty within a few weeks as several new pupils are expected as soon as harvest is over and the parents can bring them. The increased attendance has taxed our accommodations to the full. The reception room has been turned into a school-room, and new double-beds have been placed in the girls' dormitory in place of the single beds previously in use. By so doing, the sleeping accommodations for the girls have thus been increased. It is absolutely necessary that the school have more room before the opening of another school year as the present accommodations are entirely inadequate to the growth of the school. Every one is taking hold of the work with a will and prospects are bright for the most prosperous year in the history of the school.

Colorado School, at Denver.—The session opens under most favorable auspices. The new pupils enrolled are exceptionally bright. During the vacation, much has been done in the way of repairs and improvement, and the buildings and grounds are becoming decidedly attractive. Proper attention has also been paid to all sanitary measures, so that the large family there assembled may be in no danger from local causes.

The financial stress under which the school has labored for several years, has been removed by the payment in full of the debt which had accrued, and, as soon as the taxes come in, we shall be strictly on a cash basis from which it is the fixed purpose of the Board never to deviate in the future. A new time table has been arranged, by which the time between breakfast and dinner has been shortened. In order to get the chores done up before school, it is necessary to have breakfast at 6:30, and heretofore the dinner hour has been one o'clock. This made a period of six and a half hours, while the time between dinner and supper was only about five hours. Under the present arrangement, the dinner hour is 12 o'clock, and the periods between breakfast and dinner and between supper, are of about the same length.

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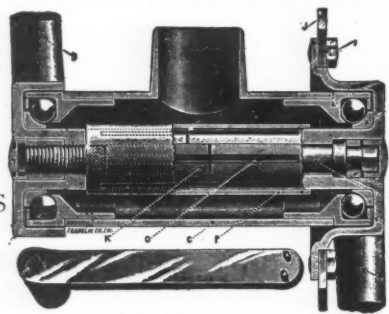


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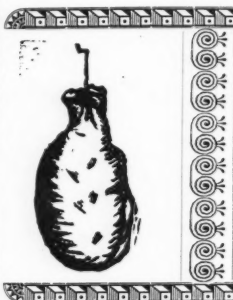
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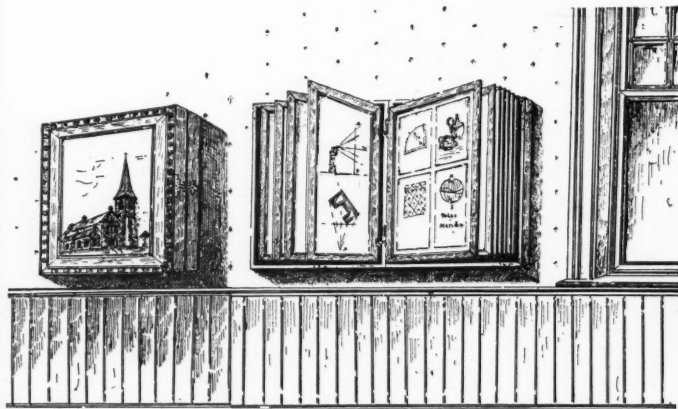
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